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WIFE ABANDONS CROWN PRINCE

Paris, May 20.—The Journal des Debates tonight says: "We learn from an absolutely reliable source that Kronprinzessin Cecilie has decided to separate from her husband. She is about to leave Berlin for Russia."

"She has been urged to take this step by her mother, the Grand Duchess Anastasia."

The Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is of Russian birth, renounced her German nationality at the beginning of the war. She has been banned from the German court by the kaiser for a number of years because of her unconventional ideas. She was one of the Paris tango champions last season.

The Kronprinzessin gave birth to a daughter the other day, all the newspapers announcing that the Kronprinzess went to Berlin for the event.

News of the Kronprinzessin's determination to quit the Kronprinz causes no surprise in Paris. It is believed to have been brought about by the Kronprinz's alleged infidelities in Luxembourg, which were a matter of public gossip, and by her innate Russian sympathies, which were stirred up by her Russian-born mother. Moreover, the Kronprinzessin has always been aggrieved by the kaiser's stern banishment of her mother from the Berlin court.

According to stories told by Luxembourg refugees in Paris, artists have lately depicted the kaiser's heir with both legs dangling from the first floor of a flowered villa smoking cigarettes and with his arm about some local beauty's waist.

These cartoons have inevitably found their way to the Kronprinzessin by way of Switzerland and on the prince's last visit to Berlin a stormy scene occurred in the course of which the Kronprinzessin announced her intention of quitting her husband.

Since then the kaiser has done his utmost to heal the breach, frequently sending urgent messages to her from the battle front, but without avail.

Although no confirmation is available tonight, it is reported that the Kronprinzessin will take with her her

daughter born the other day, leaving her other four children at the Berlin court.

She will take refuge in Romanoff circles in Petrograd and join the zarina and her daughter in strenuous Red Cross work.

EXCURSION NORTH via OREGON SHORT LINE

May 22, June 5 and 19. Very low Round Trip rates to northern Utah and to Idaho points. Excursions also on other dates during July, August and September.

For rates and full particulars, call at City Ticket Office, Orpheum Block, or phone 2500.—Advertisement.

PARIS REJOICES OVER THE NEWS

Paris, May 20, 9:55 p. m.—France is happy tonight in knowing that the people of a sister Latin state are about to take up arms against Austria and probably Germany.

The long strain of waiting is over and the news from the Italian capital, which indicates decisive action, has been received here with sober joy, such as greeted the news of Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany.

Italian flags began to flutter late this evening in all parts of the city. They were flung out alongside the colors of France's allies.

In official circles no surprise is expressed at the action Italy has taken and the French government has been optimistic throughout all the fluctuations in the Italian political situation and throughout the negotiations with Austria and Germany.

In the Italian restaurants in Paris all the diners tonight wore miniature Italian flags and the crowds on the boulevards watching the bulletins from Rome were decorated similarly.

ULTIMATUM FROM ITALY TO AUSTRIA EXPECTED TODAY
Genoa, May 20, via Paris, May 21, 3:45 a. m.—An ultimatum from Italy to Austria may be expected tomorrow (Friday) and a declaration of war before the end of the week, according to information received here from Rome.

Baron von Macchio, the Austrian ambassador, is expected to leave Rome tomorrow. He and Naby Bey, the Turkish ambassador, are ready to start at a moment's notice. Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, wired today to servants awaiting him at Chiasso that he had "postponed his return for a day or two."

There are about 20,000 Italians of military age in Germany and it is said the authorities of the latter country are placing every obstacle in the way of their return to the fatherland. Hundreds are being stopped every day on the slightest pretext at Basel, on the frontier.

The Swiss government is taking every step possible to maintain its neutrality. A general mobilization will be ordered the day Italy enters the war.

BERLIN LOOKS FOR UPHEAVAL

Berlin, May 20, via London, May 20, 8:45 p. m.—No definite information is available here regarding the Italian situation.

An outbreak of hostilities is regarded as absolutely certain, but whether the Italian government intends to take a decisive step and declare war today or will postpone the delivery of her ultimatum for a few days is unknown, even at the foreign office, although there is still uninterrupted telegraph communication between Berlin and Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador in Rome.

The call of the Austro-German ambassadors on Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, yesterday, had to do with arrangements for the protection of German and Austrian nationals who may be in Italy at the time that war is declared.

It is believed here that events undoubtedly will develop with lightning-like rapidity once hostilities begin. It is thought the Italians probably will lay great value to a sudden stroke to gain an initial victory. There is reason to believe that the Austro-Germans are not behind the Italians in their preparations.

ITALY DISCLOSES MUCH INTEREST IN WASHINGTON DIPLOMATIC STEP

Rome, May 19, 10:25 p. m., via Paris, May 20, 10:45 a. m.—Diplomatic documents, which disclose each successive step in the negotiations which resulted in Italy's denunciation of her treaty of alliance with Austria and Germany, are contained in the green book issued by the Italian government. This history of diplomatic interchanges begins with a telegram sent by Foreign Minister Sonnino to the duke of Avarna, Italian ambassador at Vienna, on December 9, 1914, instructing him to notify Count von Berchtold, then Austrian foreign minister, that the Austrian advance in Serbia constituted a fact covered in article 7 of the Triple Alliance treaty entitling Italy to compensation. Count von Berchtold replied that his opinion did not agree with this view but on December 20 intimated that he had begun to change his mind.

Baron Burian, who had succeeded Count von Berchtold, tried to evade any definite expression of opinion. The duke of Avarna, February 22, telegraphed that Austria evidently was trying to gain time but that she undoubtedly was being pressed by Germany.

Cardinal Points Laid Down.
On March 19, Austria consented to discuss compensation. Foreign Minister Sonnino laid down the cardinal points of the Italian demands. Baron Burian answered that Austria would not accept. Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, on March 20, in the name of Germany, guaranteed the execution, after the conclusion of peace, of any agreement made by Austria. Signor Sonnino agreed to resume negotiations on the condition that Vienna would make concrete proposals.

Seven days later, Baron Burian asked Italy to give formal agreement to the following clauses: First, the maintenance of benevolent and political economy throughout the war; second, Austria to have a free hand in the Balkans, third the renunciation of the part of Italy of any further compensation, and fourth the maintenance of the existing Italo-Austrian accord concerning Albania. On April 2, Baron Burian added that in exchange for these pledges Austria would give to Italy the districts of Rovereto, Riva and Trentino as well as several villages.

Demands Made.
Concessions required to remain neutral, Italy is said to have believed her opportunity to establish herself in Albania and Trieste, thus giving her control of the Adriatic, could be more surely accomplished through co-operation with the allies rather than with the Austro-German cause.

Possible Extension.
For several weeks official information reaching here has given the impression that Italy would follow Italy's lead or that some alliance or agreement to that effect had long existed.

In Austro-German quarters, however, belief prevails that Bulgaria, equipped with a German war loan and aspiring to seize the first opportunity to regain territory lost by the Russian treaty would either hold the army of Rumania in check or compel that country to maintain the status quo of neutrality.

Developments in Greece, it is thought in many quarters, may still further complicate the situation in the Balkans, for in the event of the death of King Constantine, who is now ill, some diplomatists think Greece would join the allies. What effect this would have on the attitude of Bulgaria or Rumania, they say, scarcely can be predicted with any reasonable certainty. It is not believed the situation in Rumania or Bulgaria will be clarified for some time after Italy's operations have begun.

U. S. An Onlooker.
In the midst of these critical events in southern Europe, the position of the United States is that of an onlooker. Both Austria and Italy have asked the American embassies in Rome and Vienna, respectively, to care for their diplomatic interests in the event of a neutrality similar to those made by the United States early in the war will be issued in the natural course of events. American shippers will be confronted with a new contraband list. Italian vessels sailing from American ports will be scrutinized by collectors of the ports of call.

From a military point of view, the trend of events has aroused widespread interest among army and navy officers. Some professed belief that for the present Austria had massed a large enough number of men to meet the first line of Italian troops and to delay Italian operations for some time. Naval officers thought the outbreak of war between Italy and Austria immediately would release the French Adriatic fleet for service at the Dardanelles, as the Italian navy probably would be given control of the situation in the Adriatic.

The ports of the Adriatic, it was said, would be a state of war between Italy and Turkey will follow soon. Consequently, much speculation is heard upon the political effect of Italy's enlistment with the allies on the future of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and Black Sea ports, and the possibility that out of it might come a proposal to neutralize these straits, with Constantinople as a neutral city under joint protection of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy.

ROME IS EAGER FOR THE WORD
Rome, May 20, 2:25 p. m., via Paris, May 21, 1:15 a. m.—This day will be a historic one for the new Italy. The whole capital is in a state of expectation. Only in the period of the wars of independence, can a parallel be found.

The names of those who contributed to the unification of the country—Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini and a hundred other patriots—have been on the lips of the people and the wish has been expressed by all to emulate them.

Although all of Rome appeared in accord, the authorities placed guards around the Piazza di Montecitorio, in which stands the parliament building, and threw a cordon of troops around the Austrian embassy, in order to prevent any untoward incident. Flags were waving everywhere, including

Washington, May 20.—Intense interest prevailed today among government officials and the large body of foreign diplomatists on receipt of advices that war between Austria and Italy was now inevitable. Some officials' dispatches from Rome predicted an actual declaration of war before the end of this week.

The collapse of the triple alliance, now officially confirmed in the Italian green book, and the prospective spread of the war to new battlefields and seas, it was everywhere recognized, foreshadowed further confusion and entanglement of the international relations of the European powers, the political effect of which on the map of the world, and the alliances and entanglements of the future, is less calculable than ever before.

Only in the possible effect in Berlin on the tenor of the German answer to the recent American note was there a direct interest for the United States in the Austro-Italian developments. Some officials believed the value of the public opinion of the most powerful neutral remaining would be an important influence toward a most friendly reply, while others thought the cutting off of supplies through the Mediterranean would cause the German admiralty to permit little restriction in the activities of submarines.

Officials Silent.
In executive quarters silence was maintained toward the situation. The certain exodus from the dimming future of neutrals of a powerful nation, with the possibility that as a consequence of expected territorial adjustments in the Balkans Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece might be drawn into the conflict, overshadowed all else.

Italy's action was not unexpected in high quarters. The United States has been kept closely informed of developments as the parleys at Vienna and Rome have progressed. As early as three weeks ago such advices were received, telling of the denunciation of articles in the triple alliance, predicted the failure of the negotiations and the certain entrance of Italy into the war.

From official sources it also was learned that Italy's aspirations politically and territorially found a more generous response in the plans the allies have laid for a reconstruction of the map of Europe in the event of victory than were granted in proposed Austro-Italian concessions.

Italy is said to have believed her opportunity to establish herself in Albania and Trieste, thus giving her control of the Adriatic, could be more surely accomplished through co-operation with the allies rather than with the Austro-German cause.

RUSSIANS HAVE FOUGHT BRAVELY
Petrograd, May 20, via London, May 20, 12 m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"During the 18th the battle in the region of the left bank of the Vistula, south of the Pilica, and on the whole Galician front, continued with constantly increasing intensity."

"On the left bank of the Vistula, west of Ijia, Opatow and Koprzywnica, and in the region of the confluence of the San with the Vistula as far as the environs of Nizko, our troops have pressed the enemy with success. The number of prisoners taken here in the course of the day of the 18th exceeded 4000."

Advance Continues.
The great hostile forces, which crossed the San after an obstinate fight, have succeeded in spreading over the sector of Jaroslau, Radawa and Sienawa."

"In the region between Przemyśl and Jaroslau we have pressed the enemy somewhat on both banks of the San. Detachments of enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on Przemyśl, against which the enemy has attempted no other action."

"To the south of Przemyśl the attacks of the enemy were conducted with particular intensity in the sector of Lupkow, where the enemy succeeded, at enormous sacrifices, in capturing several of our advance trenches."

Repulse the Enemy.
"On the front of Drohobycz, Stry and Dolina we have continued to repulse tenacious attacks, and inflicted immense losses on the enemy."

"To the west of Kolomea the fighting on both banks of the Pruth during the night of the 18th continued to our advantage."

"In the Shavl region our troops continue to push back the enemy on a wide front. We have captured several hundred more prisoners. The enemy is offering very stubborn resistance near the village of Kurchany, where the fighting still continued on the 18th. In the other regions in this vicinity there have been only slight skirmishes."

WHITE CAMAS WEED KILLS 1,100 SHEEP
Spokane, Wash., May 20.—More than 1,100 sheep are dead within a radius of three miles from Boyd's, a hamlet 75 miles north of Spokane, as a result of eating the "white camas" weed, was the report made here by I. J. Minnick, a state food inspector, who returned from Boyd's last night. Crazed by the weed, part of the sheep ran wild through very stubborn resistance near the village of Kurchany, where the fighting still continued on the 18th. In the other regions in this vicinity there have been only slight skirmishes."

GERMANS TAKE RUSSIAN PORT
London, May 21, 2:33 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Copenhagen says:

"It is stated that the Germans have captured Riga, on the gulf of Riga, in northwest Russia."

"A private dispatch reports a big naval battle in the Baltic."

Riga is Russia's principal port on the Baltic, aside from Petrograd. The town lies at the head of the Gulf of Riga, 212 miles southwest of Petrograd. It is an important industrial and commercial center, its industries being the manufacture of machinery, railroad cars and tobacco. It has a population of about 300,000, many of whom, before the war, were Germans.

"The Black Box," third episode, and a two-reel Nestor comedy at the LYCEUM today, last time. Open 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

5c—ALWAYS—5c.
GERMANS TAKE RUSSIAN PORT
London, May 21, 2:33 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Copenhagen says:

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Fine fresh salmon, the pound	15c	Choice fresh halibut, the pound	12½c	Bulk lard, the pound	15c
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Pot roast, the pound	15c	Our own fresh Creamery Butter, 2 pounds for	55c	Fine comb honey, two for	25c

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few days ago to be pastured in the forest reserve.

GERMAN 'CHARGE IS STABBED BY MEXICAN

Washington, May 20.—Charge d'affaires Magnus of the German legation in Mexico City was attacked and stabbed by a robber Tuesday near the legation. He reported the attack to the German embassy here today and said it had no political significance. He was not seriously wounded.

BEAUTIFUL DARING WESTERN GIRLS

As Much at Home on the Back of a Horse as a City Girl in a Trolley Car.

In no part of the habitable globe are there better lady riders than can be found in the west. A girl must be able to ride if she wants to visit her neighbors often. And how some of these young creatures can manage a horse! What pictures of beauty, daring and health they are as they come dashing along at full speed, playing games, chasing each other or racing just for fun. Indeed, horseback riding is as common and easy a pastime to a "wild Western girl" as trolley riding is to a city girl.

The Western girl goes everywhere on horseback. She can join a set of equine quadrilles or Virginia reel and gallop twenty miles on an errand without feeling the slightest fatigue. She keeps "company" goes to school, visits her "next door neighbor" (maybe fifteen miles away) all on the back of her favorite pony. Yes, the Western girl can certainly ride, as you will readily perceive when you witness the performance of the bevy of Western Beauties with BARTON & BAILEY'S WORLD CELEBRATED SHOWS.

Watch them in the Hippodrome Race, note their skill and fearlessness, be enchanted by their beauty, spellbound by their achievements, and awakened to the pleasures and enjoyment of the competition by their silvery ringing laughter.

There are many things worth seeing with this splendid attraction, but not one prettier or more likely to be a gratifying afterthought in your memory than the lovely wild Western girl with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, who flashed by you on the back of a plunging steed.

Will exhibit at Ogden afternoon and night, on Friday, May 21, at 25c admission to all.—Advertisement.

PRESIDENT MAKES UNEXPECTED TRIP

The president and his party stopped on their way up the river to Washington to go ashore at Wakefield, Va., and at Stratford, Va., to visit the birthplaces of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. The house in which Lee was born still stands, but only Washington marks the birthplace of the president.

The president with Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Margaret Howe, his sister, Mrs. Anna Cothran, his niece, Dr. Cravon and Captain Luckett went ashore in a flatboat because the launches of the Mayflower were unavailable.

NEW YORK PAPER SOLD.
New York, May 20.—The New York Evening Mail will within a few days be sold to the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation being formed here, according to an announcement issued by S. S. McClure, who will be president of the new corporation. The McClure corporation, it was stated, has \$2,500,000 of issued stock. The syndicate, it is said, was backed by Dr. Edward A. Rumely of La Porte, Ind., former head of the M. Rumely company, a machinery corporation.

FOREIGNERS IN ITALY ORDERED TO REGISTER
Rome, May 21, 7:20 p. m., via Paris, May 21, 2:40 a. m.—A royal decree issued this evening provides that all foreigners in Italy must register with the police within three days from today. Failure to meet the requirements of the decree will be punished by arrest and a fine.

If it should be discovered that any foreigner has given false information concerning himself, such action may be punished with arrest and a fine or imprisonment from three days to three months and expulsion from the kingdom.

SALT LAKE ROAD WANTS BONDS SOLD
Los Angeles, May 20.—The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad company has filed an application with the railroad commission requesting authority to sell \$311,000 of the 4 per cent gold bonds, at not less than 82 per cent of their face value. These bonds are a portion of an issue of \$861,000 authorized by the commission on June 11, 1914.

Th commission's original order provided that these bonds should be sold at not less than 90, and the company disposed of \$550,000 of the bonds at that figure to the Oregon Short Line Railroad company and W. A. Clark.

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